ST. LOUIS, MO., SUNDAY, MARCH 30, 1902.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

CITY HALL ENGINEER NAVAL REVIEW DATE ON SMOKE PROBLEM

J. W. Wood Declares That the Nuisance Can Be Abated in St. Louis.

Principle of Ventilation Applied Coronation Thursday and Procesto the Furnace Should Consume the Fuel and Prevent Smoke.

The problem of smoke abatement was discussed in a lecture by J. W. Wood, chief engineer at the City Hall, at Druids' Hall, Ninth and Market streets, last night before the International Union of Steam Engineers No. 2. Mr. Wood has given much thought to the study of this subject and, as his knowledge of steam engineering is generally known, there was considerable interest in what he had to say, especially among these citizens who have been advocating the abatement of the nuisance. Mr. Wood said

'In the large cities of the Middle States the agitation for smoke prevention is greater than in the cities of the East or the Far West, and it requires greater and more intelligent efforts to prevent smoke in the cities of the Middle States than else-

The atmosphere in the Eastern States and in the Far West is much lighter and more clearer than in the Middle States, which appear to lie in a valley, and the cities of St. Louis, Chicago, Pittsburg, Cleveland and Cincinnati keep up a con-tinual agitation for a smokeless condition of atmosphere. These cities use almost entirely, for commercial purposes, what is called soft or bituminous coal, which is mined chiefly in Himols, Indiana, Ohio and the Virginias. Eastern cities like New York and Boston forbid the use of bituminous coal, and use coke or hard coal, which is free from smoke. Wood, when properly burned, gives very little smoke, and is in-offensive and does comparatively little dam-age as a dirt breeder. Its cost, however, prevents its use as a fuel.

prevents its use as a fuel.

Smoke-Making an Expense.

"It is a self-evident fact that a smoke-stack belching forth dense volumes of black smoke is extravagant in the use of fuel, it matters not what kind is burned. If the furnace is at the proper temperature and a sufficient volume of hot air is supplied the extrure continues to burn until it is all insumed and there is no smoke. If, however, too little air is furnished or the burning gas becomes cold in any way, as by striking the shell of the boiler, the small particles of coal stop burning, cool off and finally drop out as soot or smoke. A strong

arriking the shell of the boiler, the small particles of coal stop burning, cool off and finally drop out as soot or smoke. A strong draft will carry this coal dust along with the gas, and sooner or later it must fall to smut everything it touches, and after it is thus formed it requires a very intense heat to burn it; so that a 'smoke consumer' or 'smoke burner' is a misnomer—we must have 'smoke preventers,' or complete combustion.

"In any smoke preventing device two things are absolutely necessary. The first is to maintain a high temperature in the furnace at all times, and the second is to provide means for a sufficient amount of air. In this latter case you will be materially assisted by having a smokestack of sufficient capacity to insure a good draft, and by having a sufficient air space in the grate bars, which should be about 70 per cent air space to 20 per cent Iron, and if good judgment is used, a good shaking grate bar will assist materially.

cent air space to 39 per cent iron, and if good judgment is used, a good shaking grate bar will assist materially.

Many Kinds to Deal With.

"There are many different kinds of owners or agents of steam boilers. There is the owner who doesn't know and doesn't want to know, and never sees any smoke from his chimney. Then there is the owner who boesn't care, and believes a large volume of black smoke is an evidence of a city's prosperity. There is the owner who has squandered his good money on worthless devices that made more smoke than they prevented, and has concluded that smoke cannot be prevented. There is the penurious owner who burns the cheapest grades of coal, and crowds his boilers far beyond their capacity, and expects the fireman to prevent the smoke.

"So we can well see that the life of the Smoke inspector is not an easy one.

"Tou will note that the lamp burner has many small holes in the bottom. The supply of air is furnished through these holes to burn the coal oil. The lamp chimney is the smokestack of the boiler, and the lamp burner is the furnace and gratebars of a lamp, it is necessary to regulate the amount of fuel by hand. These two factors are also fixed in a boiler. The draft furnished by the chimney and the amount of air furnished through the grate bars are not always correct, but as a rule the engineer finds these conditions fixed, and seldom has the power to change them, and, this being the case, it devolves upon the firems to exercise an intelligent hand in regulation of the fuel."

The annual banquet of the union followed Mr. Wood's lecture.

AID CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL-"Golf as Played in Europo" is the title of an illustrated lecture to be given by Captain George S. McGrew at the Pastime Club House, No. 911 North Vandeventer avenue, Thursday, April 3, at 8:15 p. m., in aid of the Children's Hospital Fund. The total proceeds of the lecture will be donated by the lecturer toward the maintenance of this charity. Kraemer's Brass and Reed Band will contribute music.

Crowds Cannot See London Illumination Friday Night and Ship Parade Saturday.

sion Next Day Will Weary Him -One Hundred and Eighteen War Ships to Be in Line.

SPECIAL BY CABLE TO THE NEW YORK HERALD AND THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC. London, March 29 .- (Copyright, 1902.)-The announcement that the great naval review off Spithead will be held on the Saturday following coronation has caused much adverse comment. It would seem physically impossible for King Edward and Queen Alexandra to go through the fatigues of the great function in Westminster Abbey on Thursday, and of the procession through London on Friday, and review the fleet on Saturday. It is certain, too, that an enormous

throng will wish to see the review, for naval spectacles are always extremely popular, but the Admiralty, having once got it into its head that Saturday, June 1, was the day to hold the review, does not see how that date can be changed, notwithstanding the disappointment it means to the

Friday night to see the illuminations. It will be absolutely impossible for the rail-way lines on Saturday morning to carry one-fifth of the thousands upon thousand who will wish to go to Portsmouth.

Fing Officers Named. Seven Admirals will fly their flags at the review. The whole fleet will be under the supreme command of Admiral Sir Charles Hotham, Naval Commander-in-Chief, whose emblem of authority, a red St. George's cross on a white ground, will be flown from the battleship London, the only one of the eight 15,000-ton armorelads constructed dur-ing the last few years which will be pres-

The other flag officers will be Vice Admirals A. K. Wlison and Sir Gerald Noel, in the Majestic and the Revenge, respectively; Rear Admirals Sir W. A. Dyke Acland and Sir Baldwin W. Walker, in the Magnificent and the Resolution, and Rear Admiral Pelham Aldrich and Admiral Sir Michael Culm-Seymour. Admiral the Hon-orable Sir Edmund Fremantle, Rear Adorable Sir Edmund Fremantle, Rear Admiral of the United Kingdom, will also be

present.

It is said the King may temporarily confer on the Prince of Wales, under special conditions, the title of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom, a position which has for many years been in commission.

So far 118 British war ships have been ordered to take part in the review, including twenty-one battleships, but this list is likely to be increased, though perhaps the agregate number of ships will be less than it was in 1897. The ships will be ranged across Spithead somewhat after the scheme used in 1897, each line headed by one of the four flagships of the Channel Reserve squadroms.

"CORN CORNER TALK NOT TO

Chicago Authority Says Gates Crow-May Take a Flyer Just as a Compliment to Him. REPUBLIC SPECIAL

Chicago, March 29 .- "Don't take the Harris-Gates corn operations too seriously yet," says one who should know something of

the coarse grain situation.

"No well-informed person would believe that John W. Gates has taken up corn trading on any great scale. But it is quite possible that his party, as a diversion, may make the corn pit interesting. Charley Gates, the son of the iron man, has just taken charge of the New York office of Harris, Gates & Co. He is the active part-ner in the firm in which John W. Gates, John Dupee, isaac Blood and John Lambert are the 'specials.' All these veterans like the young Gates. He is a modest, well-conducted, creditable, good-looking fellow.

"What more natural thing in the world than for them to take a corn flyer as complimentary to him? It is the way a rich

nan has of showing his appreciation of his man has of showing his appreciation of his brokers, and Gates, Dupee, Elwood and Lambert can well afford to pay commissions into harris, Gates & Co., for they get a good share of it back as 'specials.'
"Reid of the Moore crowd used to take flyers in corn, through the old firm of Schwartz, Dupse & Co., and his account naturally went over from the Dupee books to the Harris-Gates. The Reid line of corn is still supposed to be a fair one. There would be other 'tallers' in that office who would buy corn as soon as the tip was dropped that the head of a house was doing so.

ing so.

"And there you have in a twinkling a line of 8,000,000 to 12,000,000 bushess of corn which will be scaiped in a big way until the little corn man will grow dizzy watching the gyrations."

MORE JEWELS FOUND IS VERY UNPOPULAR IN MRS. HYDE'S HOME

Searchers Locate Diamonds and Money in Tobacco Pouch.

LESSON FROM LAMP CHIMNEY. TOO MUCH TO ASK OF KING. OTHER TREASURES ARE SOUGHT

Second Husband Notifies Public Administrator That He Will Seek Letters of Administration.

. JEWELRY RECOVERED BY SEARCHERS. . Diamond cluster breastpin, eight

Two seven-stone diamond rings. Solitaire diamond ring. Pair of diamond earrings,

Plain gold band ring.

· lace, earrings and pins.

Coral set, mounted on gold, including necklace, earrings, pins and • bracelets. Pearl set, including bracelets, neck-

Diamonds and jewels valued at about \$1,500 and \$102.40 in cash were found yester-day among the rubbish on the third floor of the house at No. 1514 Walnut street, which was formerly the home of Mrs. Margaret

Hyde, who died Tuesday.

Assistants of the Public Administrator.

Samuei Batavia and Albert Marshail, who have been conducting the search for treasures which were known to be in the posures which were known to be in the pos-session of the aged recluse, stumbled across the money and jewels tucked away in a slik bag, which was inside of a tobacco pouch and lying on the floor amid a huge stack of old newspapers and empty boxes, near the door leading to the hall. Mr. Batavia, who is said to be a diamond expert, placed the value upon the jewels, but he stated that they might be worth more than he thought.

thought.

Mrs. Mattle Frisble and Mrs. E. T. Mrs. Mattle Frisble and Mrs. E. T. Noland, the two nieces of the dead woman, we're present when the find was made, and they stated that, in their belief, there were more jewels yet to be found. Everything in the way of jewels and other valuable trinkets found yesterday was taken to the office of Public Administrator Strode. That official intends taking an inventory of them before turning them over to the heirs. In before turning them over to the heirs. In the meantime, the search is being contin-used in the hope that more valuables will be

nade his home with Mrs. Hyde several years ago and who was charged by the police with having taken some of her jeweis, promised to assist the searchers, but he failed to put in an appearance yesterday. Following Rector's suggestion, Mr. Batavia removed the trapdoor in the third story and examined the interior closely, thinking to find some of the missing property, but he was disappointed. Among the articles of Jewelry found Sat-

urday were diamond pins, finger rings, earrings and bracelets, besides trinkets of nearly every description, including solid gold pencils, watch charms and chatelaine ornaments, besides fancy purses and jew-

eled smelling bottles.

The costly dresses which were the bouse were removed to the parlor in order that the heirs might select from them whatever they liked. Mr. Strode decided to let the heirs have all of Mrs. Hyde's wearng apparel without the formality of listing them in the inventory, believing that the division of this property will be amicable. Henry Hyde of Keytesville, Mo., the woman's second husband, has notified the Public Administrator that he will file an application in the Probate Court asking to be appointed administrator of the estate. Mr. Strode stated that he had found an antenuptial contract among Mrs. Hayde's effects, in which the husband agreed to relinquish all claim to her property, rea or personal, in case of her death, and he says he will fight the case if Hyde is

NEW IRISH LAND BILL . PLEASES NATIONALISTS.

Marks Certain Step Towards Exter mination of trish Landlordism of the Old Style.

SPECIAL BY CABLE TO THE NEW YORK HERALD AND THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC. London, March 29.-The Irish land bill pleases the Nationalists far more than the extermination of Irish landlordism of the old style, and promises greatly to facilitate the transfer of land to the tenants by mak-ing the Government itself a general intermediary with the landlord, while even the Nationalists welcome the clause enabling the present landlord to buy back his actual home demesne, leaving the rest of the estate for saie.

"We want," they say, "to get rid of land-ordism, not the landlord." The Tory reception of the bill will depend largely upon Mr. Wyndham's acceptance of coercion against boycotting and intimidation, but he still believes in the efficacy of the ordinary law. T. W. Russell and his Ulster tenant support accept the bill with-out believing that any remedy will be ef-fectual snort of the compulsory buying out of the landlords.

MOTORCYCLE BUILT OF HARDENED GELATINE.

SPECIAL BY CABLE TO THE NEW YORK HERALD AND THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC. Paris, March 29 .- (Copyright, 1902.)-Mme. sented to her by the King of Portugal, has caused a sensation on the boulevards by stampeding, being frightened by an auto-mobile. Mme. Rejane had been to the Abbigu Theater, and her carriage, with its team of mules, waited outside.

A large crowd collected to look at the mules, which became restive and finally bolted. The crowd scattered in panic, and several persons were knocked down and hurt. Fortunately, the mules pulled up before serious harm was done.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE VACATED

London, March 29.—(Coypright, 1902.)—The King's leaving Mariborough House last Thursday to go on a cruise on the royal

PASSING OF GEORGE S. CONNELLY RECALLS STORY OF HIS STRANGE LIFE

Strange, Weird, Elusive Was His Career-On One Side, That Which the World Saw, He Was a Moody, Though Successful, Speculator, but His Real Life, the Secret of Which He Divulged to Few, Was Full of Love and Tender Solicitude for His Foster Mother, Mrs. Persis Smith.



THE OLD OLIVE STREET HOME.

MRS. PERSIS SMITH Poster-mother of George Smith and wife of James Smith, who founded Smith Academy.

WRITTEN FOR THE SUNDAY REPUBLIC. The sweet voices of orphan children sing-ing a requiem. A knot of brokers and attorneys standing at the graveside. A few words of "plain talk" in honor of the dead man's most admirable traits by a matterof-fact layman. The figures of four weeping servants who were deeply attached to him. One large floral offering—the tribute of these servants, one of whom had served the family forty and another twenty years. The unfeeling gravedigger, who swung his shovel methodically, so that the thump, thump of the clods rang a hollow accom-paniment to the children's chorus. But here was no minister of the gospel, no ev-

idence of religion.

This was the last chapter in the strange life of George Smith Connelly, known as George Smith, as enacted at Bellefontaine

Semetery last Wednesday afternoon.

It was a queer funeral, but the rites were of the dead man's own choosing, and chosen as the fitting close for an agnostic's, cynic's, career, who looked for nothing beyond the grave, who found little happiness in life and looked for none after death, who and noticed for none after death, who had suffered the privations of extreme poverty, who had knewn the luxuries of great wealth. Yet there was a pathos in this ceremony of farewell for those who had knewn the man. He known the man. He was an orphan himself and music was his only passion. So it ed fit that orphans should sing him to

Story of His Life.

The full story of the orphan Connelly's life involves an interesting page of St. Louis history, in which some of the chief ac-Louis history, in which some of the chief actors were the Reverend W. G. Eilot, founder of Washington University; James Smith, founder of Smith Academy; and Mistress Persis Smith, a woman of strong character who was well known in this city. It is a story which also carries one into the whirt story which also carries one into the whirl of the stock markets, even to Wall street, New York, to the financial Gibraltar of Drexel, Morgan & Co., where the dead man brexel, Morgan & Co., where the dead man became acquainted with no less a person than J. Pierpont Morgan himself. Then there is bankruptcy, two years of beggary and a restoration to wealth by the merest chance. There is also one of the hardest fought and most celebrated legal battles of Missouri, when John T. Garland and others attempted to break the will of aged Mrs. Smith, who bequeathed her large fortune to George Smith Connelly.

Mrs. Smith, who bequeathed her large fortune to George Smith Connelly.

Finally, there is the act of the dead man, made public through the will, by which he leaves 4450,000 to Harvard University, an act based solely on the ground that he had nobody to whom to give his money, and that he wished some permanent memorial of his foster parents to remain after him. For some reason of his own he would not give this money to Washington University, and there was no place else for him to turn save to his alma mater. Harvard.

James Smith, the dead man's fosterfather, was identified with the early business interests of St. Louis, and was an associate of many of the men who helped lay the foundation for the present metropolis. He accumulated a large fortune, and, with the Reverend Doctor Ellot, then pastor of the Church of the Messiah, and other philianthropic men, was interested in establishing Washington University, and gave large sums for that purpose. At his death, in 1877. James Smith divided his fortune between Washington University and his wife, Mrs.

of that mansion as the King's residence. When his Majesty returns, he will go at conce to Buckingham Palace, to which the King's and Queen's personal effects are now being transferred under the supervision of fair Francis Knollys.

At the same time the personal belongings of the Prince and Princess of Wales are being moved from York to Mariborough House. The Prince and Princess occupy the room lately used by the King and Queen, and once again the old nursery is occupied.

quitted himself well in his studies, and i

quitted himself well in his studies, and finally was sent to Harvard University, where he was graduated.

He returned to St. Louis, but did not yet wish to settle down to a hundrum life of business. So he departed for the far West and there remained three years, tasting of hunting and gold-seeking. He returned to St. Louis in the early sixtles, and went into business with a mercantile house then situated on the Levee. The slow profits of a salaried position did not satisfy him, and his naturally adventurous disposition led him to the stock markets. He speculated and won considerable amounts. But he had acquired dissipated habits and soon the inevitable streak of ill luck came. He found himself penniless, deeply in his fosterfather's debt, and all but disgraced. Then he again left St. Louis—disappeared, and nothing more was heard of him for fifteen years.

father's debt, and all but disgraced. Then he again left St. Louis-disappeared, and nothing more was heard of him for fifteen years.

He felt that he could no longer expect more of his fosier-parents, who had taken him as a child, reared him, educated him, helped him financially—and all only to have him turn out an absolute failure. As subsequently came to light, when the suit, was brought to break the will, he went from St. Louis to New York, where he secured employment as an accountant in various business houses until he obtained a responsible place with Pierpout Morgan's firm. There he was paid a large salary, and worked into the confidence of the heads of the institution. But when it seemed that a fortune of his own earning was within his grasp his health broke down. He was forced to give up his work. Then he had about \$12,000 which he had sived and which was invested with two Wall street brokerage firms. He had left Drexel. Morgan & Co. but a few months when both these firms falled and all his money was swallowed up.

Endured Powerty Two Years.

For two years thereafter he was almost penniless, He found no permanent employment, and, with no money to keep up appearance, he dared not present himself at any of the first-class Wall street houses. He became a hanger-on in bucket shops, the home of small speculators, who flock about the great financial whiripool. Had it not been for a chance meeting, it is probable that he would never have been heard of in St. Louis again.

One day Henry Senter of this city, while waiking down Broadway in New York, descried a figure on the crowded thoroughfare which seemed familiar. The clothes were seedy, and the hat and shoes—the sura marks of a man's business standing—were old and worn. Yet there was no mistaking George Smith. Senter ran after apd stopped him, and was the first St. Louisan to learn the happenings of that fifteen years. Smith in turn learned of the death of his foster father in 1877.

Senter pressed a loan of 1900 on Smith, which was accepted, though Smith was

in turn 'earned of the death of his foster father in 1877.

Senter pressed a loan of \$100 on Smith, which was accepted, though Smith was eager that his mother—in this manner he always referred to Mrs. Persis Smith—should not know of his straits. This \$100 was his sole support for six months, and for a time after this interval he lived upon small loans advanced by his \$t. Louis friends, who had heard of his misfortunes.

At the end of this period his mother heard of his needs from his friends, who could not withhold from her the news that George was found. She had always held a warm place in her heart for him, and when she heard of his reduced circumstances she at once sent him money, and an affection—ate letter bidding him return to her, saying that the doors of her home were always open for him.

This letter, which is preserved in the court records of the litigation which foilowed, is filled with a genuine mother's love. It reads:

My Dear George: I have no idea, my dear

my faithful Milly (Amalie Mantels, one of the E. McKeighan were counsel for the

Then there are words of repentance for his early dissipations:

I recall with horror my life of 1850 to 1855, and wonder what demon possessed me. We gain and wonder what demon possessed me. We gain a missiom and knowledge in advancing years, but cannot efface the past.

Gave Up Liquor.

There is one very peculiar thing of George Smith during this period of his absence, which he never refers to in his letters, and which reached his mother's ears through his friends, Senter and others. When his

streets. The foster-mother importuned her son to return to her, and this he did in December, 1880.

The next ten years offered a rest after the tempest. George Smith lived with his mother, evincing his affection in a hundred little deeds of service, as is testified to by the old household servants who still are living in the Cleveland avenue house. The old attraction to the stock markets held its fascination, however, and he became a familiar figure at the Merchants' Exchange. He never plunged, but it seemed that just a little interest n the "great game" had an exhiliarating effect for him, which he could not forego. Regularly he would watch the quotations, take notes and venture a little upon his conclusions as to whether the bears or the buils would control the prices. He would mingle with the men on 'change, though he did not seek to make friends.

Became Very Wealthy.

The reverse was his characteristic, and none of all who knew him during the last twenty years of his life ever remember that he pussed beyond mere salutations in conversation, or that his associations ever verged upon intimate friendships. For the last six years he was worth in his own right upward of half a million dollars, but few knew this fact. Many of the big operators who frequently saw the "little man with the big mustache" silently noting the quotations thought him one of the many moths who are so thick about the fiame of the practically all her property to her adouted

There is one very peculiar thing of George Smith during this period of his absence, which he never refers to in his letters, and which reached his mother's ears through his friends, Senter and others. When his fortunes were at the lowest ebb, when it seemed as if he would wish, more than at any time, to drown his sorrows in the furmes of alcohol, he ceased using liquor after aimest a quarter century's abject slavery to the habit. On July 4, 1874, he put aside the wine cup, and after that not even a glass of cider crossed his lips. Neither the hope held forth by some religious teachings nor the fear inculcated by others seemed to have influenced him. as his friends have always said that he held more or less of a contemptuous attitude toward religions. He simply decided to break from the bondage, and was successful.

At the time when the above letters were written—1839—Mrs. Smith was living in the old Smith residence, still in existence, at No. 1815 Olive street. This handsome house had been erected in 1852, and thither James Smith and his wife had moved from the stream of the content o

MOTHER FORCED TO WITNESS CHILD SCALDED TO DEATH

Paris March 29.—(Copyright, 1902.)—Mn Raboille, living on the Ile de la Grand Jat

CHILDREN WILL ASSIST IN BEAUTIFYING ST. LOUIS This is to Certify, that on encommennation of the



Engelmann Botanical Club

DIPLOMA TO BE PRESENTED BY THE ENGELMANN BOTANICAL CLUB TO CHILDREN WHO PLANT FLOWERS, TREES, SHRUBS, ETC., AIDING IN THE

tly devised by the Engelmann Botan-Club, and approved by city officials the work of beautifying St. Louis, These omas, or certificates of proficiency in lower culture, will be signed by Mayor Wells and Professor Trelaise. They will be given to every boy and girl who gets a backage of seeds to be distributed by the lingelmann Botanical Club at the nominal sale seed houses have agreed to supto the Engelmann Botanical Club.

in the city, to Miss Isabel Mulford, Mr. H. C. Irish of the Missouri Botanical University, for distribution.

With every package will be given directions for growing and developing to the best color and form, hyacintha, marigolds, the morning giory, zinnia petunia, cosmos of mixed colors, pinks, red and yellow Galllardia, calliepsis, yellow and brown; nasturtium tall and dwarf, balssm, bachelor buttons and various other flowers suited to outdoor culture.

Every person who gets a package of these seeds plants them and sends to the committee to be appointed for the examination and grading an arrangement showing what measure of success has been attained will get a grade, and to those exhibiting a successful product, a diploma, crediting its possessor with efficiency in floral culture equal to the task of participation in the work of adorning New St. Louis, will be given by Mayor Wells

Mansion Will No Longer Be King Edward's Residence.